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A government that is too humane to pun- | in refining sugar. is the perpetrators of atrocities on its soldiers and which forbids its soldiers from

disadvantage. President-elect Palma's recent statements for publication probably foreshadow his first message to the Cuban Congress, which will doubtless urge close and friendly relations with the United States.

If the Democratic members of the Senate Philippines committee succeed in having Aguinaldo brought here to testify against the administration he should be accredited as a delegate at large to all Demo-

Cuba to adopt our immigration laws at a time when it needs cheap labor-that is, Chinese or coolie labor.

It will be waste of time to try to induce the government to donate the arsenal grounds to any cause or for any purpose whatever, or to turn them over to the city to be used for an indefinite period as a park. Uncle Sam does not mix philanthropy or sentiment with his business oper-

Like the youth who tickled the heels of a mule with a switch at close range and in the direct line of fire, Dr. Horne may not be so handsome as he was before the event | ANYBODY BETTER THAN AN AMERIat Michigan City, but he should know a lot more. In the words of the old school teacher's written copy, "knowledge is

The recent British order regarding the importation of dogs has given them a new status. It has been a mooted question whether dogs are property or not, but when a great government issues orders regulating their importation and prescribes quarantine regulations, it is evident they

road circles, will address the Bankers' Club | Torres and Howard W. Bray, an Englishof Chicago to-night on "The Necessity for | man, to come before the committee and Expansion of Our Banking Facilities if We accuse American officers and soldiers of Are to Maintain a Colonial Empire." Mr. | cruelty to prisoners. The imputation which Ingalls belongs to the school of broad- such a request involves is that Americans minded Democrats who believe in legiti- reared in the institutions and the homes mate expansion of every kind.

Under our tariff law which imposes an ad valorem duty on works of art and makes no exception in favor of those sent as gifts to the government the Rochambeau statue, soon to arrive at New York, will be sub- ble for taking the lives of American solject to a duty of nearly \$3,500. The situation is an embarrassing one and can only be relieved by a special act of Congress.

It is recalled that the American Sugar Refining Company, which was given a blow in the House yesterday, is the Democratic trust which Gorman and other Democratic senators saved in 1895. The president of the sugar trust recently denounced protection and declares that sugar refining had no protection in the present

er was wrong in respect to the sugar dif- | Feb. 22, 1899, are, in the estimation of Sena- | the latter phrase all the manufacturing ing a combination, the latter duty is for to assail the comrades of the lamented

Mr. Cushman, of the State of Washington, is doubtless a droll person, but that quality does not warrant a man and a Republican in declaring that the reciprocity of Harrison and McKinley is not the reciprocity of the Cuban bill when it is just the same, except that Cuba got free entrance to our markets for its sugar in return for lower duties on our goods than any other

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that "no man can be a good citizen unless he the primaries." That depends whether or not it is any use for a good citizen to go to primaries. If he can go to a where none but members of one party having the right to vote therein vote once, it is a duty to go.. If it is a Repub-Hean primary in which Democrats vote or organized bands from other localities vote. It is not a duty to give the appearance of decency to such performances.

other things it is said that in 1894, when the people of the United States. he was in command at Chicago, he was so averse to carrying out the orders of the War Department at the time of the great railroad strike and riots there that he narrowly escaped a court-martial. That was during the second Cleveland administra- perpetrated a number of robberies and

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL.

What is referred to as the sugar differential is the 12 cents on each 100 pounds of refined sugar over the raw article. That is, the importer of refined sugar must pay the equivalent of 13 cents on each 100 pounds in excess of the duty on the highest grade of sugars not refined. The duties on of their sweetness. The 12 cents a 100 pounds is a duty imposed upon the highest grade Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or of sugars, and is in favor of the home refiner to that extent. The differential duty on refined sugar is 12-100 of a cent, or a little less than one-eighth of a cent a pound. in the United States should put on an eight-page | On the assumption that refined sugar is worth \$4 a hundred pounds, this 12-cent differential is equivalent to a duty of 3-100 per cent. ad valorem. The bee-sugar trust, it may be said is fighting to retain a duty on raw sugars *hich no one makes lower than 74 per cent, ad valorem and others make 90 per cent. on Cuban sugar.

The American Sugar Refining Company has rightly provoked the hostility of the sugar consumers of the country by using its importance in creating a monopoly in the sugar trade. It owned all of the refineries at one time and held dealers to such terms that they could not purchase sugar of any competitor. It must be said LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner to its credit that the so-called sugar trust has made a good quality of sugar, and to its discredit that it has at times made sugar higher than a reasonable profit would warrant. At the present time, however, the American Sugar Refining Company is DENVER, COL.-Louthan & Jackson, Fifteenth in no sense a monopoly, as it has at least DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkle, 39 So. Jefferson one very sharp competitor in the business, the Arbuckle Company. They have fought each other until refined sugar is so low

The repeal of the difference between the duty on refined and crude sugars would retaliating in kind puts them rather at a enable Germany, France and other beetsugar makers to sell their refined sugars in our market as low as the best qualities of soft sugar. Such competition would hurt the refiners in this country and might When the best qualities of soft sugars are sugar carries, Cuban sugar raisers may be still true. Boys who are allowed to play are admitted with the same duty. There- nounced criminal tendencies are on the fore this claim of striking a blow at the high road to becoming professional crimi-The beet-sugar champions are hard trust is now hampered by a vigorous com- to do it. Laxity of home discipline and exwhen General Hepburn is com- petitor, and the repealing is as likely to cess of liberty outside of the home are the pelled to declare in the House that one ob- injure other sugar interests which should main causes of juvenile crime. Youthful jection to the present bill is that it requires be encouraged. So long as the Arbuckles | criminals are the joint product of a lack sugar the trust, or American Sugar Refin- proper government supervision. ing Company, cannot be a monopoly. At any rate, those who have voted against the differential may be protecting home refining to the extent of 0.3 per cent., but they are in no position to defend a tax of from 75 to 90 per cent. on sugars to protect by repealing the differential goes to show that many members were influenced by the popular hostility to the sugar trust as it

was before it had powerful competitors.

In their zeal to make political capital out of the stories which can be told to the in jury of American officers and men in the Philippines two or three Democratic members of the Senate Philippines committee may be going so far as to cause a reaction of public sentiment. For instance, Senator Rawlins has asked the committee to summon Aguinaldo; Mabini, who was one of Aguinaldo's advisers; Sixto Lopez, who has been making the United States all the trouble he could by encouraging the insur-Hon. M. E. Ingalls, widely known in rail- gents to resist this government; General of this country cannot be trusted to tell the truth and are not so well qualified to give intelligent opinions regarding the condition of the country as are men who have been plotting against this government, and who are indirectly, if not directly, responsidiers. Judge Taft and his associates cannot be relied upon to tell the truth, but Sixto Lopez, who has urged the continuance of the opposition to American authority, can be relied upon to tell of the duplicity of American civil officers and the cruelty of American soldiers. The leaders under Aguinaldo, who led out six American prisoners of war early in 1899 and shot them to intimidate American soldiers, are deemed fit witnesses. Aguinaldo, who had his leading general treacherously murdered while obeying a summons to headquarters, is a General Henderson is not the first speak- fit person to bear testimony against the er to be overruled. Mr. Reed was over- honor and humanity of American soldiers. ruled in 1885 when the silver question was The men who plotted to massacre every under consideration. Further, if the speak- white man, woman and child in Manila on ferential, he was wrong regarding the re- tors Rawlins, Patterson, Tillman and Tur- States of the North. The proposed alliance peal of the duty on hides, since, as favor- ner, proper persons to bring to this country the benefit of the beef trust if for anybody. Lawton. Even an Englishman, filled with prejudice and the insular venom of a class desired by these senators to be brought tell of the inhumanity of American soldiers | cies, and the political party which opposes because American civil officers and soldiers as a majority of the American people are are not reliable witnesses. They are anxious to discredit Generals Merritt, Otis, Anderson and Admiral Dewey by statements conthey did not hold out independence to Aguinaldo. Natives of the Philippines whom a prominent Democrat in this State, who

It is not known what the Senate committee will do with the request of Senator Rawlins to have Filipino leaders and the witnesses to refute the statements of Americans, but there is a feeling among those It is said that if General Miles is com- who yet believe that to be an American | Real Americans, regardless of party, will pulsorily retired the reasons will probably is to be the best, that compliance with such | be gratified to learn that the Republican | stock.

ity, are wanted by these senators to bear

testimony against American soldiers be-

be stated in a list of acts of insubordina- a request will be an outrageous imputation | members of the Senate Philippines committion extending back several years. Among upon the integrity and the intelligence of tee have rejected the proposition of Mr.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

The police of the city deserve credit for

having, with scarcely any clew whatever,

unearthed a gang of boy burglars who have were fast becoming professionals. Seven burglaries and stolen goods amounting in lowing extract from an editorial proves: them can be rescued from the criminal cait? Is society chiefly responsible for the of view of the Celeveland Democrats. fact that boys become criminals almost before they are out of knee breeches, or are their parents responsible? The heredity argument will not hold. Children are not born criminals. Criminal tendencies are not inherited to any appreciable extent. Statistics show that a large proportion of the children of criminal parents who are brought under proper influences and training at an early age turn out well, while an equally large proportion of the children of respectable parents whose early education is neglected and who are allowed to grow up as they please turn out badly. Environments and education, or the lack of it, have much more to do with breeding criminals than heredity has. The responsibility must be divided between society and parduty in the way of compulsory education, punishing truancy and restricting juvenile only way to prevent the children of such drive some of them out of the business. bring them into good environments and natural trend. Since the beginning of the imported at the same duty which refined the twig is bent the tree is inclined," is has been a demand for justice along all injured, as they could not compete, with truant, run the streets and associate with their unrefined sugars, when refined grades | boys older than themselves and of prosugar trust by repealing the differential is | nals, and if parents cannot or do not pre- | democracy, one of which pertained entirely | really an unfounded one, since the so-called | vent such practices it is the duty of society | to the economic side of the question. He and others are in the business of refining of proper home influence and a lack of

FREE SCHOOLBOOKS.

The Marion News-Tribune would like to

know why the present system of purchasing schoolbooks for children is better than the proposition to furnish all pupils with textthe Oxnard trust. The action of the House, books at the public expense. It is better however, in amending the reciprocity bill | for the same reason that it is better for parents to clothe their own children than it would be to tax the property of the State to clothe them. Again, when the child is furnished books on entering school at the public expense he is taught the first lesson in dependence upon community. He will be ready to assume, when he gets out of school, that the State or those who have property, no matter how little so long as it is taxed, must furnish him employment or support. It is the first lesson in that heresy that any human being, whether he contributes anything to the support of government, has a right to demand, for nothing, everything which taxes now buy. While it is claimed in some small States that it does not cost so much per capita for the State to purchase books as for not be realized in large States like Indiana, where schoolbooks are furnished at a small advance over their cost. It stands to reason that when children know that the books they use do not belong to them they will not be so careful of them as if their parents had purchased them. Then there is the value of the experience of teaching children to care for things because they are their own. The property of the people is taxed now to support many charities, fortunate classes is increasing. The expenditure for public instruction is increasing because of a broadening system. The manual training school, which must become more general, will be a new and large expense, so that the parents of children, rather than the owners of small estates, should at least pay for the schoolbooks of the children. The persons who are urgng the Republican convention to approve elementary socialism, or pauper-promoting, cannot be taxpayers in the sense that the tens of thousands of owners of small farms and homes are, else they would not

> The Mississippi Legislature recently passed a resolution favoring a social, commercial and political alignment between the South and the Northeast, meaning by A sound currency, commercial and territorial expansion-with incidental imperialism-the sanctity of contracts and rights of private property, and tariff schedules arranged with a view to revenue and to foster

them will be voted down just as certainly sane on election day. The policies named are not only American policies, but they are distinctly Republican, and the sooner the South accepts them all and singly the better it will be

The combination to control the distribution of meat, known as the beef trust, cannot be attributed to the influence of a protective tariff, since importation of beef the other hand, the United States is the greatest exporter of beef in the world, and imports none. If any agency has promoted the beef trust it is the rebates in rates paid by the railroads, which they are now enjoined from making.

Rawlins to bring Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders here as being more truthful derson, Otis and MacArthur, and Admiral Dewey and such civilians as the men com-

arrests have been made of boys between | Senator-elect A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, sixteen and twenty years of age, and it is as the Democratic candidate for President estimated that during the last few months | makes that Cleveland Democratic paper, they have committed more than twenty | the New York Times, furious, as the fol-

prising the two Philippine commissions.

the aggregate to several hundred dollars. There is probably no more unscrupu-For these boys this is the first stage of lous politician than this in the United States. There is not one who has done crime, but they seem to have entered upon his party more mischief. This is the it with a deliberation and followed it with senator who betrayed one Democratic administration and wrecked another, the ringpersistence that showed determination | leader of the "senators from Havemeyer," to continue in the business. In a few years | the state boss who turned into a Republican State a commonwealth that seemed as sethey would have become hardened crimi- curely Democratic as Texas or Kentucky, nals, professional burglars, expert safe and that was floated out of the Senate by he rising tide of disgust for his political blowers and some of them probably mur- objects and his political methods. To derers. Even now it is doubtful if all of | nominate him would be to insure a walkreer on which they have entered. The case | ing him is the nadir of political stupidity.

raises a twofold question of great perplex- The Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman will search state of things, and what is to be done about | formation regarding himself from the point

> The attorney general of New York, who has begun an investigation of the alleged beef trust, says; "Both the Governor and lowing a natural course, despite the efforts I are interested in the question because of the additional cost the rise in prices of meat will bring to the maintenance of the State institutions, as well as to private families." are furnished meat by yearly contract, the very great, but furnacemen have conloss will fall most heavily on the contrac- tracted for their output far into the future,

LAST UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

Prof. Albion W. Small Is Heard at the Propylacum.

The last of a series of lectures on "Modnight in the Propylacum by Prof. Albion W. Small, head of the department of so- export business in spite of high prices. delinquents, and parents fall far short of ciology in the university. Dr. Small said their duty in the discipline, control and he could hardly keep abreast of what had management of their children. Society been said in the cleven previous lectures, ness of the finished product. The feature should recognize the fact that many par- but would try and give a short resume of of the week was the increased inquiry for distinguishes man from other beasts," he trade many blds slightly below ruling said, "as his insatiable desire for justice, | prices were not considered, and it is evident It is this greed for justice that has in the past quarter of a century caused such a there is no fear of accumulation. Woolen had a brilliant and attentive audience. Re- the chair. The Louisiana delegation was ciety itself to take them in hand at an early revolution in the social world. Men are goods are in less urgent demand, purand impressionable period of their lives and striving for higher positions. It is their under good influences. The old adage, "As prophets down to the present time there lines. It is the uppermost factor in all social conditions. Justice has been the pole | for fail, and the shops are fairly well occu-

Professor Small then gave examples steady, except for hemlock sole, which lost showing the democratic manner of living. | haif a cent. said this side must not be belittled. It must be classed as religious. "On this economic side of democracy," he continued, "there is a foothold for the foundation of social salvation. It is, indeed, quite essential for the salvation of the social world. When this part is settled the world will then have a clearer and better understanding of what in these days is being preached to them. Men will then no longer say that such advice will be ahead of the times. "Wealth alone is not what we want for the salvation of the social world. It is not the alpha and omega of our salvation. Having wealth is simply a foundation for self-living. There are many who see their

see the social side at all. There was a time when every native was governed despotically, such government being inherited from one generation to another, and the governed looked upon the conditions as beaspects, and what were rulers are now merely nominal heads of parliaments. When these governments began to see into the social problems which have taken hold of the people they began to slowly crumble and fade. It is through this great change in government that our appetites for justice have become greater. What we now call our ideal of government is far from

Men are not free and will never be free, They are constantly becoming entangled in the meshes of the ultra social world. Too ittle attention is paid to the real facts as they are presented to our view. We are, in a measure, hypocrites. It is the social whirl that has us within its clutch. Freedom in the absolute sense is a mirage or vision. Some men are at their limit in givng a command to one man. After that is given they are not capable of looking after any more. There are other men who have such a power of individual brain that if 1,000,000 men were to confront any one of individuals to do so, such result would | them the multitude could be moved as one

MEIKEL & M'CURDY GONE.

Members of a "Bucket Shop" Firm Cannot Be Located.

bucket-shop" plungers are inquiring regarding the whereabouts of Metkel & Mc-Curdy, a commission brokerage firm that has been doing business in this city for eighteen months. The last abiding place of and the demand for the defective and un- Meikel & McCurdy, brokers, was a lower room of the Commercial Club building. Secretary Hunt, of the Commercial Club, says the firm is on the club's books for two

The absence of the brokers was not obappeared in the office he found the room other hand, settled warmer weather has full of men anxiously inquiring for persons bearing the names of George W. Meikel and W. I. McCurdy. The mysterious absence of Meikel and McCurdy remained unexplained last night, and the speculators | vancing on apparently well-founded ideas interested in their accounts did not ask the police to locate them. Several prominent business men were patrons of the shop. that their money was going through the hands of the L. A. Kinsey Company, but Mr. Kinsey denies having any connection with the firm further than that which passes through the regular brokerage channel. Meikel & McCurdy were probably not connected with any local firm. In looking over the books yesterday Operator Hammer found several pages of the account book missing. The leaves had been torn How much local speculators will lose if Meikel & McCurdy is a defunct institution is unknown and probably will not be known, as the men interested do not want simply for the promotion of common in- their names made public. Messrs. Meikel terests. A Mississippian discussing it says; and McCurdy could not be found at their residences yesterday.

H. P. WASSON'S PLANS.

home industries, are historic American poli- The Contract May Be Let To-Day for New Buildings.

Bids are now being considered and the contract will likely be let to-day for the construction of about \$75,000 worth of imson & Co.'s store. The building at No. 19 West Washington street, formerly occupied story building will be erected on the site of the Brosnan store. The new building will have a frontage of thirty-five feet and will be of glass and iron. The east wall of the Arcade building will be torn away and one large store, connected with the building active demand, builders' materials espeat Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 with arch doors. The new building will be heated with steam contract will ask that the buildings be completed by Aug. 16. H. P. Wasson said last night that the new building will simply be an addition to the store to enlarge business facilities. At present he said no new lines of stock

than such officers as Generals Merritt, An- DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE IS SHOWING A MARKED INCREASE.

The "favorable mention" of the name of | Manufacturing Also Is at Top Figures -The Week's Price Movements-Weekly Clearings Table.

weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: "Weather conditions have been potent for good during the past week. Retail distribution, being facilitated, in turn, enlarged jobbing trade and brought more pressure on manufacturers for prompt shipment. Agricultural work was facilitated, and building operations made rapid progress. Traffic increased at the interior as the condition of country roads improved, which over for his competitor, whoever that com- made collections better. Some labor conpetitor might be. To talk about nominat- troversies were settled and others were garding tardy deliveries, but freight is less ity-first, who is chiefly responsible for this a long time before he will find more in- congested and business has increased to the earnings are reported for April thus far than last year and 16.3 per cent. over 1900. "Quetations of iron and steel cannot be

considered inflated, but the market is folof leading interests to maintain a conservative position. Supply and demand must, in the long run, govern prices, and in this industry needs are greater than available stocks, although productive capacity has In this State, where the public institutions | largely expanded. Pressure for pig iron is and consumers who want prompt delivery are willing to pay premiums. Similarly as to steel rails. The regular price of \$28 has become nominal on current business, an its strength has contributed to the steadi- auspices export, and mills catering to this trade are of West Virginia. Spooner, of Wisconsin, sold far into the autumn. In the domestic and Fairbanks, of Indiana, came into the that supplies are in strong hands. Deliveries are being made more promptly, yet chasers having secured most of the cloth which the American company was unable to furnish owing to the strike. Buying of the differential from refined sugar. That thirty-seven strong. The Democrats cheered dress goods has decreased, and jobbers are beginning to go out with fall lines. decreased, but jobbers are placing orders Shoe manufacturers are buying leather more freely, holding prices fairly

> "Grain and meats have continued very strong. There was some logical explanation of the advance in corn, interior receipts falling to 857,500 bushels for the week, while Atlantic exports rose to 384,803 bushels, an unusually large total for recent times, although small by comparison with the corresponding week in preceding years. Wheat was sustained by exports from all ports of 4,485,352 bushels, flour included, against 4,613,891 a year ago. Sugar and coffee have been notably weak, the latter falling to within a sixteenth of the bottom

> "Failures for the week numbered 261 in the United States, against 206 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 21 a year ago."

BANK CLEARINGS THIS WEEK.

salvation in political problems and do not Total at Indianapolis \$10,181,358, an ported into the United States, I cent and Increase of 34.4 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, April 18.-The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearing proper and right. In later years these | ings at the principal cities for the week ended forms of government began to assume other | April 17, with the percentage of increase and

ecrease as compared	with the	corresponding
veek last year:		
New York	1,703,318,588	Decrease23.5
hicago	171,745,742	Increase15.3
Soston		Decrease20.3
hiladelphia	114,688,414	Decrease., 6.3
t. Louis	57,202,829	Increase. 23.1
lttsburg	45.669,245	Decrease., 9.3
Baltimore	25,602,434	Decrease., 15.8
an Francisco	29, 999, 195	Increase18.1
incinnati	22,608,700	Increase 16.5
Cansas City	20,069,973	Increase17.4
leveland	16,011,416	Increase 24.0
dinneapolis	11,158,406	Increase22.4
New Orleans	13,804,401	Increase19.3
Detroit	10,003,428	Increase 2.8
ouisville	10,217,237	Increase. 5.0
ndianapolis	10,181,358	Increase34.4
Providence	7,004,200	Decrease., 1.7
maha	7,459,605	Increase18.1
filwaukee	6,714,997	Increase16.3
Suffalo	5,791,672	Decrease 5.8
St. Paul	4,843,539	Increase11.6
Peoria	2,683,445	Increase 15.2
Toledo	2,682,082	Increase40.1
Evansville		Decrease17.1
Springfield, Ill	619,578	Increase31.4
Bloomington, Ill	215.559	Increase. 3.0
lacksonville, Ill	280,882	Increase66.6
Decatur, Ill	263,796	
	-	

..\$2,541,841,707 Decrease..16,7 838,528,119 Increase., 2.0 BRADSTREET ON TRADE.

Not a few of Indianapolis's sharpest Unparalleled Activity in Iron and

Steel-The Cereals and Textiles.

NEW YORK, April 18.-Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Weather conditions have operated ir-

regularly, affecting prices of staples on the exchanges and the distribution of merchandise through regular channels, but not in all cases, however, unfavorably. Continued low temperatures and dry weather have lessened confidence in a bumper yield of winter wheat and have given the crop served until market hour yesterday morn- killers an opportunity, as shown in higher ing. When the operator, Charles Hammer, prices for all cereals. At the South, on the made farm work easier, and the old and new cotton crop deliveries have parted company, the former and spot cotton adof restricted supplies and the latter having declined on the improved outlook for the It was thought by many of the patrons new crop. Prices of provisions of all kinds, but particularly beef, hog products and butter, have been advanced ostensibly and apparently because of reduced receipts. Cattle and hog prices at Chicago are the highest reached in years and receipts are the smallest. The basic features in general industry remain favorable as heretofore. "Nothing like the present activity in building is recalled for at least a decade past, and lumber and kindred materials are very active at most markets. It has been a weather market for the cereals, with the general tendency upward on poor crop reports from the Southwest and light receipts. The imposition of the export duties by the British government had only a momentary effect here. This country supplies two-thirds of the United King-

of light receipts and despite the reports that the bull syndicate has liquidated on the recent advance. Production and consumption of iron and steel are apparently at the maximum. Current quotations of pig iron prices are not indicative of real conditions, as premiums of \$1 to \$3 a ton are readily paid provements and an addition to H. P. Was- for prompt deliveries. Large buying is less noticeable, but there is still an eager demand for small lots and, owing to the rise in foreign prices, relief from imports by the Arcade Clothing Company, will be | in that direction is not looked for. Taken as a whole, actual pig iron quotations are \$1 per ton higher than a week ago. The scarcity of pig iron improved the demand for scrap material, sales of which have been large. The carriage of lake ore this year is estimated at 22,000,000 tons. transportation of 75 per cent, of which has

dom's takings of leading cereals. Corn and

The strength of raw cotton-it is 1/4e up make for strength in cotton goods. The market is dull at New York for immediate business, but a large business has been booked for fall delivery. The unsatisfacterest to the talk of a combination of Southern producers. The strike at East- sugar trust and who are against it. of irregularity to that industry and to the | on a memorable occasion," suggested Mr. | ham Lincoln and appropriating \$25,000 for

raw material, which is quoted lower on the week at Boston, but which receives support from the small supplies available and the fact that new wools are still 1 cent a pound higher than a year ago. Arrivals of foreign wools, Australian and South American, mostly sold in advance, are very heavy. The shoe and leather markets are dull

Wheat, including flour, exports for the Week aggregate 4,118,168 bu, against 3,842,012 last week and 5,306,217 in this week last year. Wheat exports from July 1 to date aggregate 206,806,078 bu, against 166,333.935 ast season. Corn exports aggregate 400,-273 bu, against 158,565 last week and 2,136,401 last year. From July I to date cern exports are 25,023,999 bu, against 151,717,163 last Business failures for the week in the

United States number 193, against 182 last NEW YORK, April 18.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s | week, 212 in this week last year and 161

CUBAN BILL PASSED.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) sylvania, who concluded for the measure. Mr. Tawney at the outset defended the course of those on the Republican side who had not surrendered their convictions that "thrift might follow fawning." He pointed to illustrious instances in the past where Republicans had opposed measures advocated by a majority of their colleagues, notably the case of ex-Speaker Reed, in the Congress when he voted to isue gold interaverted. Complaints are still heard re- est-bearing bonds. Mr. Tawney argued that if the beet-sugar industry were properly protected in a few years it would supthe entire domestic consumption. It extent of 6.9 per cent. Larger railroad was for this reason, he declared, that the sugar trust was seeking through theagency of this bill to cripple and destroy its great rival of the future. In conclusion Mr. Tawney said that this was the first time Republican leaders had proposed to depart from the protective theory. The Republican party was bound in honor to keep faith with those whom it had induced to enter the beet-sugar industry. If the United States owed a debt to Cuba it should be paid out of the public treasury by the whole people and not alone by the farmers who were growing sugar beets.

MR. DALZELL'S SPEECH. Mr. Dalzell in closing the debate for the friends of the bill declared that it was not an attack upon protection. It is not a revision of the existing tariff law or its schedules. It will not harm a single American industry or deprive an American workman advance of \$5 a ton being readily paid for of a single day's wages. This bill contains immediate delivery. This is especially no- a single proposition for reciprocal trade reticeable on urgent trolley construction. lations and is justified on plain business Specifications for new buildings promise principles. But it is more than that. It abundant additional contracts for struc- is a step toward the redemption of the ern Social Problems," under the auspices | tural material, while some mills have al- | pledge we made, not to Cuba, but to ourof the Chicago University, was given last | ready sold their entire output for 1902. Ma- | selves when we volunteered to intervene chinery and hardware lines share in the ex- to right the wrongs which she was sufferceptional activity and are doing a brisk ing under the Spanish regime. Mr. Dalzell three-fourths of a century of parliamentary insisted that it was our duty now that Cuba | procedure in accord with his decision "Cotton goods have not followed the was to be set upon the high road of the fluctuations in the raw material, although | world to see that she started under fair | Mr. Tawney appealed from the decision of

While Mr. Dalzell was speaking several | Speaker Henderson was the first member of the senators, including Messrs. Elkins, chamber. Ex-Senator Hiscock, of New York, also was on the floor. The galleries | and watched the Republicans to see how had also filled to overflowing and almost every member was in his seat, so that he to applause. Just before he concluded Mr. Dalzell discussed the question of striking aisle came the Republican recalcitrants, differential, he said, was placed in the as they went through. When the an-Dingley law for the benefit of the beet | nouncement was made that the chair had "Footwear shipments from Boston have sugar industry. "If I am to have sugar been overruled, 130 to 171, the Democrats from a trust," said he, "I want it from an | and the Republican insurgents cheered. American trust, not an English trust.' conclusion Mr. Dalzell said: "We have cointed out to Cuba the way she must walk. We cannot abandon her now. We must and can give her not generous but just treatment and fulfill the mission we assumed when we entered upon the war for hu-[Applause.]

At 3 o'clock the time for general debate expired, and the bill, which consisted of only one section, was opened to amendment Minnesota, one of the Republican opponents of the bill, was recognized, and, amid much excitement, offered an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar. The amendment was as follows:

'Upon the making of said agreement and the issuance of said proclamation, and while said agreement shall remain in force, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duties thereon now provided by law on all sugars above No. 1 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, im-\$25-1,000 of 1 cent per pound.

POINT OF ORDER MADE. Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, at once made the point of order that the amendment was not germane. He argued that there had been rulings innumerable against such extraneous amendments. "I know," he cried, turning to his Republican colleagues, "that the decision has gone forth on the other side that the rules are to be brushed aside to secure a vote on this amendment, but gentlemen must remember what the rules are." They were the outgrowth of the best thought of the great parliamentary leaders of the House in the past, and he appealed to his colleagues to vote on this question according to the dictates of their "consciences and honor. Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, followed Mr. Payne, taking the view that the amendment was germane. He had not proceeded far in his argument before he aroused intense interest by reverting to the report that at the Democratic caucus last night Mr. Un-

derwood stated that overtures had been made to him in regard to the Crumpacker resolution. "An insinuation has been made here to-day," said he, "which has not been repelled as it ought to have been. I refer to the report that at the Democratic caucus last night it was stated that approaches had come from this side of the House for the Democrats to enter into an unholy, ungodly and infamous alliance to sacrifice human rights in order to save the fate of certain leaders or protect the officers of an

aggregation of capital. Mr. Grosvenor was on his feet in an instant asking Mr. Littleheid to whom i referred, when Mr. Underwood arose and was about to interrupt him. But the latter was appealed to by some of his Democratic

colleagues and he took his seat. Mr. Littlefield, in reply to Mr. Grosvenor. said he thought Mr. Payne, the chairman of the ways and means committee, should make a statement, and the Republican eader was just about to do so when Mr. Underwood again arose.

"I desire to say just one word," said he "I have never made any such charge as the aucus or elsewhere. The Republicans applauded this statement and both Mr. Underwood and Mr. rayne sat down.

HIS PURPOSE ACCOMPLISHED. "I have accomplished my purpose," said Mr. Littlefield. "I have succeeded in vindicating the Republican majority." He then proceeded with his argument that the Mor- Darragh, Davidson, Dayton, Esch, Fordris amendment was in order as it bore di- ney, Gardner of Michigan, Gill, Greene of rectly on the duties on sugar, which was to be disturbed by the proposed reduction | ington, Kahn, Knox, Lacey, Lawrence,

upon Cuban sugars. Other tariff amendments, however, he argued, would not be in order. He quoted a decision of Speaker Blaine in support of his contention. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, the venerable ex-speaker of the House, argued that the amendment was not germane because sugar was not mentioned in the original

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, contended that the amendment was in order. He thought Speaker Blaine's decision was conclusive. As Mr. Richardson concluded the Democrats cried: "Vote, vote," but several Republicans, including Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Lacey were on their feet clamoring for recog-

oats have advanced, partly in sympathy Mr. Sherman, of New York, who was in with the premier cereal and partly because the chair, recognized Mr. Grosvenor, who called attention to the fact that Blaine, great as he was as a parliamentarian, had been overruled repeatedly, especially with regard to his proposition that one could lead a horse to water but not make him drink, the question of counting a quorum. Despite the impatience of the members as evidenced by their demands for a vote. Mr. Lacey spoke briefly in support of the point of order and urged his fellow Repubicans not to play into the hands of the Democrats, who had bound themselves by caucus action last night to try to open up the whole question of tariff reduction.

DE ARMOND IRONICAL. Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, suggested that the chair should submit the point of order to the House. He observed, ironicalhas not been restricted by the tariff. On with the new building will be converted into been arranged for. Hardware is in very ly, that he thought the chairman had not made up his mind. Speaking to the merits of the point of order, he argued that the and made modern in all particulars. The on the week-and recent advances in wages | real object of the rules was to facilitate matters, not to restrict or hamper a free expression on questions brought before the House. "Whether the chair rules this tory position of the yarn trade lends in- amendment is in order or not," said he, "we will at least find out who are for the

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

A Few of the Many Special Features That Will Be Found of Interest. GEORGE ADE'S SATIRE-

The Modern rable of the Long-range Lover, the Lollypaloozer and the Line of Talk.

VAGARIES OF BIRD LOVERS-Courtship in birdland described by that

CURE OF CANCER-

experienced observer, Olive Thorne Mil-

Scientists are at last on the verge of discovering a remedy for this dreaded

malady. WAGE QUESTION IN FAR EAST-Various causes combine to make a

tendency to higher cost of labor, according to Frederick W. Eddy.

A FAMOUS VICTORY-

Ian Maclaren tells how word from Ladysmith was received by unemotional British, so called.

The application of photography to the discoveries of the microscope opens & new field to scientists.

THE BETTER WAY-Original story, by Gerda Grass.

CAMERA AND MICROSCOPE-

ART OF SAFE-BREAKING-The agent for a safe manufactory tells how close a race skillful burglars run with scientific inventors.

Theatrical news, illustrated fashions, literary talk, city and suburban social news, sporting news and other local and general features also furnish matter of interest for all classes of readers. Olmsted, "'what is the Constitution be-

tween friends.' [Laughter.] "Oh, no," retorted Mr. De Armond, "the question is how powerful is a poor little rule when the issue is between the sugar trust and the American people. [Applause.] Mr. Morris concluded the debate on the point of order with a strong speech against While he agreed with Mr. Grow that the word "sugar" was not in the bill sugar was all over it. He said that, as the bill increased the differential on sugars from Cuba 47 cents a hundred pounds, it was proper that the House should reduce the differential on sugars from the remainder of the world.

In a very elaborate ruling Mr. Sherman, of New York, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order. In doing so he cited a long line of precedents covering As soon as the decision was announce the chair. The vote was taken by tellers. to pass between the tellers in support of the chair's ruling. It was an interesting The whole Democratic side rose en masse many would decline to vote with their colleagues. Not a Democrat voted to sustain the first to go through in opposition to the chair's ruling, then trooping down a side

AMENDMENTS OFFERED. A dozen members were on their feet flourishing amendments and clamoring for recognition before the applause died away. but the chair recognized Mr. Payne, the Republican floor leader. Amid profound silence he addressed his Republican colleagues. He said it was uscless to address under the five-minute rule. Mr. Morris, of | the other side. The opposition on his own side, he said, claimed to be friendly to the beet-sugar industry. The amendment was a proposition to reduce the duty on sugar from beet-sugar countries. He warned these friends of beet sugar that he proposed to show his friendship for beet sugar by

> voting against the amendment. Mr. McClellan, of New York, offered an amendment to the amendment to reduce still further by 20 per cent, the whole sugar schedule of the Dingley law, and Mr. De Armond offered another amendment to strike out the language of the Morris amendment, which limits its operation to the period covered by the reciprocity agree-

ment. Both were voted down without di-The vote then recurred on the Morris amendment, which was adopted amid Democratic cheers by a vote of 164 to 111. The majority for it was so overwhelming that

Mr. Payne did not demand tellers. The next surprise came from the Republican side when Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to place hides on the free list. The chair sustained point of order against it, and when Mr. Roberts appealed many Democrats and practically all the Republicans voted to sustain the chair and the chair was sustained-183 to 70.

Mr. Roberts then modified his amendment so as to make it apply only to hides from Cuba, and as modified it was held to be in order, but on a direct vote it was defeated

Mr. McClellan then moved to increase the reciprocal concession from 20 to 40 per cent. Two Republicans-Parker, of New Jersey, and Tompkins, of New York-voted for the amendment, and the Louisiana Democrats and several other Democrats-eleven in allvoted against it. It was defeated-102 to

Mr. Richardson then offered the Babcock bill to place articles in the metal schedules on the free list, also cotton bagging, binding twine, wood pulp, etc. It was

ruled out of order. Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, offered an amendment to authorize the President to negotiate a reciprocity agreement with Canada. It was ruled out on a point of

Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, offered his amendment to establish free trade between Cuba and the United States and to extend an invitation to Cuba to enter the United States as a Territory with a view to ulti-

mate statehood. It also was ruled out. THE FINAL VOTES.

On motion of Mr. Payne the committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The previous question was ordered and Mr. Payne demanded a separate vote on the Morris amendment to abolish the gentleman repeats either in a Democratic | differential on refined sugar, and the roll was called. The Morris amendment was adopted-199 to 105. All the Democrats and the following Republicans, sixty-four in number, voted for the amendment;

Aplin, Barney, Bishop, Bowersock, Bromwell, Brown, Burkett, Calderhead, Conner, Coombs, Cooper of Wisconsin, Corliss, Crumpacker, Cushman, Cousins, Massachusetts, Hamilton, Haugen, Hepburn, Hitt, Holliday, Hull, Jones of Wash-Lessier, Littlefield, Loud, McCleary, Mc-Lachlan, Mann, Mercer, Miller, Morris, Moss, Mudd, Needham, Powers of Massachusetts, Prince, Roberts, Shelden, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Iowa, H. C. Smith, S. W. Smith, W. A. Smith, Southard, Stevens of Minnesota, Sutherland, Tawney, Thomas of Iowa, Warner, Weeks, Woods The bill was then passed-247 to 52. Those

voting in the negative were: Aplin, Barney, Bell, Breazeale, Bromwell, Broussard, Brown, Coombs, Corliss, Cushman, Dahle, Darragh, Davey of Louisiana, Davis of Florida, Dayton, Dick. Esch, Fletcher, Fordney, Gardner of Michigan, Grosvenor, Hamilton, Hepburn, Hildebrandt, Jones of Washington, Kahn, Littlefield, Loud, McCleary, McLachlan, Metcalf, Meyer of Louisiana, Morris, Needham, Neville, Prince, Ransdell, Robertson of Louisiana, Shafroth, Shelden, Smith of Illinois, Henry C. Smith, Samuel W. Smith, William Alden Smith, Stevens of Minnesota, Suther-

land, Tawney, Tayler of Ohio, Tompkins of Ohio, Warner, Weeks, Woods-52 The Senate amendments to the Chinese exclusion bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Hitt, Perkins and Clark were appointed conferees.

Then, at 6:45, the House adjourned. And the Person of the Person o PASSED BY SENATE.

Fifty-Five Private Pension Bills and Other Measures.

WASHINGTON, April 18,-At to-day's session of the Senate consideration was begun of the bill temporarily to provide a form of government for the Philippine islands. The measure was read and the committee amendments were agreed to tentatively, but no action on the bill was

taken. Fifty-five private pension bills and a few other measures were passed, among them: To provide for a commission to obtain dethose now handled may be added to the ern woolen mills imparts an appearance "As an ex-member from New York said signs for a monument or memorial to Abra-